A landady don't dare to turn a boarder away who owes for three weeks' board. That you know yourself,"

As there could be no reply to this, the reporter asked the failor by which class he suffered the more those who intended to pay but could not. pr those who never intended to pay.

'The former class," he replied, "soon decenerate into the latter. The fact of it is that a man always wants to wear good clothes, and that idea influences him all the year round, while he doesn't make a resolution to set to work and pay his debts once a month. As soon as a young man has once settled down to the notion that he won't par a just debt, it is not long before he is ready to set out deliberately to get a suit of flothes for nothing. He may not say this to himself, but he does say to himself: 'Why should I not be wearing a good suit of clothes, when I can get ---- to trust me for it?""

What eventually becomes of a young man who begins as you say, and goes on from bad

You can't tell. Sometimes he turns up on Blackwell's Island and sometimes in a brownstone house. The fact of it is a reputation for owing everybody, especially if the sums are large, is an advantage to a man. He is pointed out, and people look at him, and if there is any thing in him he is apt to get along in one was or another. The fact is, too, that the ability to contract debts is a pretty good counterfeit of what we call business ability." Who bother you the most?"

"Well, there is a whole class of men, young entold, who have no property and no business. but who live on money held in trust for them, or derived from relatives or from their wives, They are just fitted for getting trusted. They can generally manage to get well introduced. and as they have no property to levy on there is no way of forcing them to pay their debts Take this specimen: A man owes me for three suits of clothes. I called on him and he told me to call on his wife and she would pay it. I called on her and she told me that her husband caned on her and she told me that her husband had gone to Washington, and had taken the key of their safe with him. Next I meet the husband, and he tells me that his wife has gone to Saratoga. Then I call on the wife. By this lime, as you can understand, the frequency of my calls, which were about two weeks apart, had recome annoying, and so the ledy, with an air of putting me out of my misery, told me

time as you can understand, the frequency of my calls, which were about two weeks apart, had become annoying, and so the lady, with an air of putting me out of my misery, told me that her husband wouldn't pny the bill, and she wouldn't. What could I do? I told her that I would find a way to make him pay it, but it was mere bluster, and she knew it, and she knew that I knew it. She was obliging enough, however, to say she hoped I would."

"What is your usual method of dunning?"

"I send somebody else to see the man. You see, the most of those who get trust get it through introductions to me, or because they have been good paying customers. So I begin by sending a statement of his account. He can had not affect the mane of the sease it purports to be a matter of business form. When this has failed I send a man to make a poilte request for the money. The debtor may set a time when bethinks he can pay, and the man calls again scorately at that time. This may be repeated many times. If the money is not paid it is a bad case. After that if the desitor has no property the clances are the debt will never be paid."

"Do you ever use postal cards?"

"I never do. If you send one it is the beginning of a kind of war which you dare not follow up, because it is against the law to send a series of postal cards with a design to Jefame aman, and a series of dunning postal cards are supposed to imply that design, as I understand resent interpretations of the law. Some bold that when you address a man a series of postal cards on which you write only figures extremely executions of the law. Some bold that when you address a man a series of postal cards on which you write only figures are supposed to imply that design as I understand resent interpretations of the law. Some bold that when you address a man a series of postal cards on which you write only figures are supposed to imply that design as I understand resent them of this mane as the works you you keep within the law, but I think this is doubtful. The fact is that the laws to demand it except when the clothes are sent home? That is the time, indeed, when payment is extected and when it is usually insisted upon. Yet the only alternative is to take the made-up civiles back at a loss. Every man has customers from whom he dares not insist on cash payment, and justifiere a nice question of judinzent comes up. With strangers we can insist on a deposit, and so with them there is little trouble. The fact is, we are ediged to trust, and in the long run we must expect to contract a great many bad debts. This, of course, adds to the trice of clothes, and yet we cannot whosis make up in that way for the loss, because there are so many men engaging in the business with whom we must compete in prices. Each man hores in each case to escape loss, and it is only when he becomes old in the business that he gets wise, and even then he is likely to be victually just when he is surest of his customer. Still you may set it down as a rule that the man who is winning to pay his debts—I don't mean he man who merely wishes he had the money to pay them, but the man who is willing to inconvenience himself in order to pay them—has to help buy other people's clothes for them."

What do you say when you dun a man?"

It doesn't make much difference what form of words you was the man thing se to let him know that you want the money. There are certain mistakes that many fall into, however, in making a din. It is a purely businesslike operation. I have had a good deal of experience, and if you will take the pains to write them down. I think I can give you several plain rules for dunning that will be of benefit to any man that follows them."

The following rules are written and amended to the speaker's liking:

he following rules are written and amended the speaker's liking:

Never give the tilea that you call because byppened to be in the neighborhood.

Never plead that you are in absolute need the money.

of the money.

3. Never explain why you want the money further than by some general obrase, as to be the state of the stat

aking an arrangement to pay something week or every month. If not \$10, then \$5, or \$1. It was convence him that you have

ce H. or \$1. It wis convince him that you have set to work in earnest to get the money.

10. It's debtor gets angry, or has worn out your patience, a threat to said the his sainry may be effective, not so much that he is likely to fear you will get the noney that way, as that he will be anxious that the affair shall not come to the knowledge of his employer.

11. Assimilar effect may be produced by saying you mintend to place the bill in the hands of a lawyer, particularly if you mention a lawyer whom he hates or who has a reputation for his particularly if you mention a lawyer whom he hates or who has a reputation for his particularly if you mention a lawyer whom he hates or who has a reputation for his max of the house about legal processes.

12. Propinto a debtor's favorite haunts. It will make him very uneasy, especially if you den i hesitate to ask him positely hat pumply, for your money on occasion. This may often happen after he has displayed a record this.

A hater tool the reporter that he had finally arrived at that stage of prosperity where he bould afford alsolutely not to trust. Younger men in the husiness were obliged to tax of hat has a fined could be took that it was availar a rule of the house to trust, and when he would believe if.

prive the box, and to say that he got no instructions to be impudent.

A way of sharpy reminding a largard debtor of his obligation is to draw a sight draft on him.

The method of shaming a debtor by treating him politely and making no reference to the debt is dignified, but untaxinessible.

A story is told of a man, who, alout five years ago, had the words "Collector of bad debts" minted consultances in a wagon in which he used to drive about the streets to collect bills that were put into his hands.

that were put into his hands.

"The trouble with those rough methods of collection," said one of the gentlemen whose conversation we report," is that so long as a creditor has any hope he is afraid to resort to them, and when he gives up hope the chance of getting the money by any method is very small."

EXCITING TIMES IN BROOKLYS.

Beecher Appearing Upon the Stump Against

One of his Lawyers. No local campaign for many years has been so full of interest as the present contest for the Mayoralty in Brooklyn, and little will be done this week by the politicians until the situation is simplified. The movement in behalf of Ripley Ropes, which was sprung suddenly upon the public, is oncked by energetic men, who seem to be regardless of the big game in which the regular politicians are engaged. They have arranged for a mass meeting in the Rink tonight, and will bring Henry Ward Beecher to the front to advocate the cause of the candidate. As Gen. Tracy, the Third Termers' candidate, defended Beecher in the suit for \$100,000 damages for the seduction of Edgabeth Tilton, the appearance of Beecher ip the field in behalf of the rival Republican candidate has angered the Stalwarts, who have been counting upon him to take the stump for Tracy. They cite the latter's services for Beecher, and aver that Bescher's escape from complete diagrace was due more to Gen. Tracy's knowledge of Brooklyn courts and methods, and to his untiring diplomacy, than to the efforts of any other one lawyer in

than to the efforts of any other one lawyer in the employ of the accused pastor. As Beecher was a pronounced Third Termer, it is charged that his appearance in the fleid for Gen. Tracy's rival is a flagrant act of ingratitude.

But this is a campaign of hot words in Brooklyn, and the fight seems to increase in bitterbees. The Plymouth Courch party, heretofore a factor in politice, because it acted solidly, is said to be divided between Ripley Ropes and Gen. Ben Tracy, and the friends of the latter in the church are quickest to disapprove of Beccher's appearance in the former's favor, as it threatens to have the tendency of making Gen. Tracy's nomination impracticable. The Republican politicians are anxious to have Tracy as Mayor, for they expect to reap a harvest of salaries in Brooklyn, that Tracy may keep control of the machine for the Gueernatorial nomination. If both Ripley Ropes and Gen. Tracy are in the fleid, the Republican party will be as badly divided as the Democratic, and between these two Republican candidates, and Gen. Socum and "Bess" McLaughlin's nominee, the man who gets 23,000 voices will probably win. Each party behind each candidates is so strong that it will be sow and tedious work to change the situation without a sacrifice on the part of the R-publicans, and the contest will become a serub race.

Boss "McLaughlin and William C, Kings-

the Situation without a sacrifice on the part of the R-publicans, and the contest will become a scrub raws.

"Boss" McLaughlin and William C. Kings-ley are said to be acting together. The latter's skill at making things to smoothly seems impotent at this inneture, and he has not been able to placate the lenders of the Jeffersonian Democracy. "Boss" McLaughlin could win between two Republican candidates if he had no rival and could prolong his tower indefinitely, or he could be effectually beaten if the Republicans would unite on Gen. Slocum, S. Y. McNair in confident that he can be beaten any way, and that Gen. Slocum will be the next Mayor. The Jeffersonians are said to be by far the most determined opponents the Boss has ever encountered, and some of them say that if Mr. De-Witt or Mr. S. D. Morris or other conspicuous members of their body should yield to the wiles of the Boss and Mr. Kingsley, the back bone of the movement against "bossism" would not be weakened. The incoming Mayor in Brooklyn will be worth nearly a million dollars to his friends and party, and the politicians recognize that the prize is worth making a hard fight for. the politicians recognize that the prize is making a hard fight for.

MONMOUTH COUNTY POLITICS.

Why the Coming I berion Awakens an Unu-

place on Nov. 8, is attracting an unusual amount of interest along the Monmouth shore. The will retain his seat for three years, and who will consequently vote for a successor to Mr. Mc-Pherson in the United States Senate; a Sheriff. who will keep his position for three years, and three members of Assembly. The candidates of the Democratic party are as follows: For State Senator, the Hon, George W. Patterson of Asbury Park ; for Sheriff, John L. Thompson of diddletown; for Assemblymen, Peter Forman, David A. Bell, and Charles I. Gordon. The Republicans have nominated John S. Applegate for Senator, but they have made no nomination

publicans have nominated John S. Applegate for Senator, but they have made no nomination for Sheriff, and as yet but one nomination for the Assembly, vss. Capt. Benjamin Griggs in the Third District.

The people of this township (Neptune), to which the borough of Asbary Park as well as Ocean Grove belongs, feel particularly interested in the Democratic candidate for Senator. It is true that some seven years ago Mr. Patterson was sued for moneys which, in his capacity as Town Collector of Freehold, he had lent to one of his bondsmen, who had been declared sufficient by the Court. But his fellow townsmen are convinced, from a careful examination of the proceedings taken to recover the sums so advanced, that Mr. Patterson never spent or kept a dollar of them. They believe him to have been in that matter far more sinned against than sinning. Moreover, he has lived among us now some saven years, and I speak of what I know when I say that no man in this community is more respected and beloved. Mr. Patterson will get not only the whole Democratic vote of Neotune township, but I thins I may say that two-thirds of the Republicans are his personal friends, and will prove their friendship at the boils. His competitor, Mr. Applegate, lives at Red Bank. He is a lawyer and attorney for the Central Railroad. He appears to be but very little known outside of his own township, and certainly has nothing like the hold on the symmathy of the rank and file possessed by Mr. Patterson. The latter seems to have some personal enemies, viz. the editor of the Monmonth Democratic and the editor of the Monmonth Democrate run by the local Fustmaster, and has but little infloen existe the hold on the symmathy of the Monmonth Democrate Convention held in Long Branch to-day a motion to advertise the proceeding in the last named paper was voted down on motion of a well-known and highly respected Democrat. From the soutlook

A Dealer on the East Side who Openly De-fice a Law he Esteems Abourd.

SKINNED MILK - Mr. T. B. GRAY takes the liberty of principaling his customers and the trade that he is presented to supply them with pure sweet sammed milk as 5 cents per quart at his store, 77 East Broadlesy. The bland statement which appears above

small in stature, has undecided hair, and moves with a business like energy. He keeps a flourishing shop, and is popular among his neigh-bors. He said yesterday:

would believe if.

A how and struggling dealer," said the hatter is not believed when he says he never justs, and if he attempts to carry out the a rule he makes enemies of his sai friends, business men, and neighbors, sho would otherwise become steady, paying its finest business men, and neighbors, the would otherwise become steady, paying its finest business. With the new man for a long time it must be a matter of judgment, and if his judgment is bad, or if it is overcome by his good nature or good fellowship, as must godown. A man who is doing business is very hard to called from unless he although a very honorable man. He will left you be all again, leeple in gentance of the honorable man. He will left you know when you can ead again, leeple in gentance and ont properly appreciate the meanness of summed Mils, in the store and the same "Yes. I know I'm defying the law, but I do it "Pleaters White and Martin of the Beard of Martin of the Beard of Martin Property appreciate the meanness man who won't pay his small dails when as her that when he was reting his ground not be emblazone on my case. They tested the missing martin matter on the ground of favor or obtain, or was assumed an air of washin charge or was assumed as a primite figure he a fluorefore, in contrast to either of those

A STORY OF DEBTS AND DUNS

ASTORY OF DEBTS AND DUNS

THELFE SIMPLE RULES FOR GETTING
MONEY FROM SLOW PAYERS.

How to Live on the Interest of What You Owe

A system that Bears Hard on Tailors

Why Postal Cards are Not Employed.

"Is it really tire in any sense that some men what do you mesn?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, it is true," replied the Institutionable tailor what do you mesn? "asked the reporter.

"Yes, it is true," replied the Institutionable tailor what do you mesn? "asked the reporter.

"Yes, it is true," replied the Institutionable tailor what do you mesn, they partly live on the presence of fellow winders and the presence of fellow winders and the deletator. It is the boy saves anything in proper, and the deletar to force additional credit, and, get the provide the presence of fellow winders and the deletar to force additional credit, and, get the provide the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of force additional credit, and, get to the debtor. If the boy saves anything improper, and the deletar of offer and the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the deletar of the presence of fellow winders and the presence of the prese

comes, and named John McKeon and Asron J. Vanderpoel as men whom he and his organization would be willing to support. Since the Tammany County Convention Mr. Keily has said that Mr. McKeon's nomination was not the result of Tammany's wish either to gain or claim any advantage over the other Democratic organizations, but was due to its desire to put the office of District Attorney into Democratic hands, and its belief that Mr. McKeon would be the most satisfactory candidate to the County Democracy and the Irving Hall party.

Most of the Tammany politicians agree with their leader that a wish to secure the District Attorney's effect hat a wish to secure the District Attorney's effect, and the necessity of a union of the Democracy to effect that result, had much to do with their homination of Mr. McKeon, Many of them, however, speak of this nomination as a sharp political trick, which will compel the County Democracy to nominate a candidate who was first named by Tammany. "We were tod," a Tammany district leader said yesterday, that the County Democracy intended to nominate either Aaron J. Vanderpeel or John Mr. Keon, and to put upon us the responsibility of the election of a Democrat to that office. We were satisfied with either of these gentlemen, and would have been willing to nominate either, anthough he was the candidate of a rival organization. But we feared that if we adjourned our Convention without nominating, the County Democracy night nominate some man who would not be acceptable to us, and we therefore determined to nominate bother Ar. McKeon because we knew that he was an active member of the County Democracy, and that for that reason they would not be acceptable to us, and we therefore determined to nominate out, and we therefore determined to nominate bit. Tammany is not the field. The County Democracy with hold the result

Convention. We ought really to feet grateful to Tammany, because their action will secure the election to that office of a member of our organization."

"Joan M. Keen and John Kelly have been bitter positical opponents for many years." Mr. Thomas Costigan said yester av. "Before the State Convention, no man in New York County was more cordinally hated by Mr. Kelly and most of his tollowers than Mr. McKeen. But I have no sould that on election might Mr. Kelly will chaim his election as a Tammany victory. But the County Democracy are willing to let them have their little nurrah. They haven't had much occasion in late years to feel good over the result of an election, and it would be a pity to deprive them of the opportunity of congratulating themselves on Mr. M. Keen's election. We shall doubtless nominate Mr. McKeon. But the nomination will be made because Tammany wants him. I believe." Mr. Costigan continued, "that Tammany's fear to show their weakness had something to do with their nomination of Mr. McKeon. John Kelly boasted, before the State Convention was held, that Tammany could poil 50,000 votes at any election. He has found out that he can't make that boast good, and so he takes pains to nominate for the head of his ticket a man whom the other two organizations will nominate, and is to make a combination with Irving Hail on the rest of the ticket. Of course it will be difficult to tell after the election how many votes any one organization polled. Then he could claim anything he pleased. I really believe." Mr. Costigan added, "that Tammany would nominate all of our candidates for county offices if they could in this way let us pay the expenses of electing the ticket and spend their own money to sleet district Aldermen and civil Justices. But they don't show whom we shall nominate, and they will therefore be prevented from carrying out such a scheme.

There will be no union of the local Democracy upon any candidates for Marine County Justices. Corner, and Aldermen at Larke at their county Democracy long a

leaders are determined to athere to that principle in the coming election, whatever their vote may be.

There is little doubt that Tammany and the Irving Hall Democracy will be united throughout the county. Committees from their respective County Conventions have met in conference. Their sub-committees met in the Morton House, in Union square, yesterday afternoon. They did not fluish their labors, and will meet again to-day. It is understood, however, that Tammany and Irving Hall will each name a Martine Court Justice and two Alderman at Large, and that Tammany will nominate the combination candidate for Coroner, it is probable that the conference will before it completes its work, agree upon a basis of union on nominees for Congress, the Senate, the Assembly, civil Justices, and district Alderthe Assembly, civil Justices, and district Alder

at Jersey City by the Norwich line stranger City of Boston restords; morning, on its way to Yorktown. There were ten companies, under command of Col. Strachan were ten companies, under command of Col. Strachan, and numbering 400 men. The City of Boston landed them at the wharf of the Pennavivahia Radroad, and they thok a special trans for Washington, where the Union Verrantes will receive them. The companies of Vermort troops from St. Albana rank down on the alegaier tity of Lawrence of the same the troin Allvin's Poors, and took the same train. The diovernee of Vermort, with his staff and a few invited goests, accompany them.

WATER IN PARIS. The Great French Captus! Even More Poorly Supplied than New York.

Like New York and all other towns in which there is a continual increase of population, Paris has to confront the question of how to keep up the water supply. A great many The Democratic politicians of New York gare that John McKeon will, without doubt, to the soil observation, and unless some extraordinary avent into the major of the second manner there. Last July the Prefect of the second manner there is a state of the second manner there is a state of the second manner than the sentiment of the leaders of the second manner than the sentiment of the leaders of the second manner than the sentiment of the leaders of the second manner to change the sentiment of the leaders of the second manner to cranizations, be will, before the close of this week, be the candidate of the New York County Democrate and of the Democratic shall be a stated of the New York County Democrate and the second manner than the second manner than the second manner than the second manner than the second control than the second than things are admirably done in France, but t ev do not manage this important business of furagree that John McKeon will, without doubt, be | nishing the first necessary of life in a very sucthe sources of the Vanne, a little stream between Troyes and Sens, which furnishes daily some 2,366,000 cubic feet of water. Two aqueducts were designed to convey these waters to the metropolis. As the water of the Dhuys was charged to excess with carbonate of lime, it was turned into a miniature cataract, falling in spray before entering the aqueduct. The object of this was to get rid of the excess of lime. Then a double aqueduct, about 3,280 feet in length, was built, in order that there might be no interruption of the supply to the city in case the water made deposits or incrustations in the aqueduct that must be removed. The aqueduct runs along the hills which border the left bank of the Marne, as far as Chalifert. It crosses the river there, and then runs along the right bank to Belleville. The total length is about eighty-seven miles. The aqueduct throughout mest of its course consists of tunnels of masonry. These tunnels are joined together in places where valleys have to be crossed by pipes buried about 3% feet below the surface. The water is discharged into cisterns which are capable of holding about 26,380,000 gallons of water. They are covered over with earth and sods, and thus keep the temperature of the water very nearly as low as it is at the source. The water is discharged into cisterns which are capable the development of living organisms in the water.

water very nearly as low as it is at the source. It is claimed that such reservoirs render impossible the development of living organisms in the water.

The waters of the Vanne are conducted by an immense canal to the reservoirs of Moutaouris. This canal or aqueduct is carriest on a magnificent series of arches, which seem endless as they span the fields and rivers. Taking account of all sources of supply, it is estimated that Paris furnishes only a fittle more than one-third of the supply to each inhabitant that New York gives, and not one-fourth of that furnished to each inhabitant of Rome.

Before the works mentioned were begun. Paris received its water from various sources. The Romans, of course, built aquedincts when they were lords of Lutelia Parisforum, and remains of their constructions are visible at the Thermes at the Hôtel Guny. In the middle ages water was occasionally so scarce that the initiabitants were almost driven out of some quarters of the city. Even after the aquedict of Beileville was constructed, in 1457, Paris received only about 10 600 cubic teet of water a day, that is, a fittle more than two pints a head. This supply, increaver, was very unjustively. This supply, increaver, was very unjustively. This supply, increaver, was very unjustively. The buils of it goins to the rich abbeys of the energy or the balaces of the hobies. Henry IV., who wished that every Frenchman should have a chicken in his pot, determined that the boor man should have water to both his chicken in. He therefore cut off all the special pipes and conduits that supplied the elergymen and noblemen, and made everybody who wanter a private supply of water pay heavily for it. He erected the fountain of the Samaritaine on the Font Neaf, and ordered the reconstruction of the old Roman aqueduct at Avenei. Pumps were also placed in the river at various points. Louis XIV, allow dall kinks of abuses to creep in. He spent millions upon his fountains at Versalines, but did nothing for Paris teyonoit the erection of the nump at N

each inhabitant.
The beginning of the eighteenth century was The desinting of the eighteenth century was occurred by discussions upon the question whether it was better to bring water from a distance or to pump it up from the Seine. Finally the brothers Perier bripesed to erect steam pumps, and they obtained letters patent from the Parliament. The first pump was built at Charlet, close to the mouth of the great sewer. With such a commencement the company was not likely to succeed. All its promises were broken, and the Government was compelled to interfere. The despite of the commencement sailant was M rateau. Nomble Filaro was no nate for the Oratro of the Revolution. At this time Paris had had a million inhabitants, and each was supplied with nearly filters quarts of water a day. In 1797 the great canal of the Oureq was projected. The work was begun in 1801 continued till 1812 then suspended and finally completed in 1837. With this canal, eighteen steam numbs in the beine, and the artesian wells of Passy and Grenelle, Paris received in 1864 only a little over 7,000,000 cubic feet of water a day, or about thirty gallons a head. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that a Parisian washand was surplied with vessels no larger than a soup plate and a cream jug and that

batas in houses were almost unknown. STLVESTER DOOLITILE

The First Man to Bring a Canal Boat to New York and Put Propellers on the Lakes.

in this city has Tuesday in his first year, learned when a boy the trade of a ship carpenter, and in Rochester, in 1822, built and owned the first canal to 1 that made the trip from Rochester to Abany. She was called the Genesee of Wheatland, and carried a cargo of flour. For several years Mr Doolittle built packets and freight boats, and in 1826 removed to Unca, where he built, owned, and commanded the first canal boat that passed down the Hodson Biver to New York. She was called owned, and communited the first canal boat that passed down the Hodeon River to New York. She was called the City of Unes, and carried onts and immore. In those days all the Hudson River lines carried treight, and more of them would tow hish at to New York. At least the induced a Mr. Hittefock, who owned a zmail seamer running independently of any line to tow him. He more dat Coentr's sine, and his queer crait was visited by main currons New York increhants. He relocated with merchantise, which he senvered at Unes, and son beware or canal boan to New York became a large business, which it still continues in the Mron the failroads destroyed the pass't business. My houlittle removed to the execution bout vessels for the large.

In 1841 Eric sample increment of the screw pendeller en gazed his attention. Expression net with intic success in introducing in, and in even-liberation of Mr. Beointie's pitting it to one of his boats, agreed to give him the right time in the time which in the results of the screw where the wards Mr. solittle mirror I also touch the political variable in the first trip the such the Writing Canal to St. Coherines at a speed of any mirror Mr. Houling to see the first trip the such the Writing Canal to St. Coherines at a speed of any mirror Mr. Houling a Stern Mr. Houling at St. Calmerines. The next years in the set of the propeless of make the large charged a second the large variable wears in the wears of the large of the second the Deep R of Newson and Strike in the set of the wears and the large of the large of the second to the Boats of the Relocation the second the Deep R of Newson and Strike in the second of the second trip and second the Boats of the large of the large of the second to the Boats of the large of the large of the second the large of the large of the large of the second the large of the larg

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ladies' Society Deborah was celebrated yesterday in Irving Hall. There was a banquet, at which about two hundred remiters and down in the alternoon. The President, M a Hannelee Max, presented Miss Sarah Wormer, the Treasurer, with a silver nee juther and raw on behalf of the society, and Mr. doors Springer received a gold watch for his services as President of the male branch of the society for tell years. There was a half in the evening.

In the Tombs Police Court resterday George A Hawitt of 28 Futton arrest, Brooklyn, was confronted with Sarah Heywood Hewitt and Clarinda S Williams,

Miss Dora B. Rebinson, who has been identi-

San Francisco yesterday, amounteing that Johns Hore, who is approved to have been one of the Mantation Hank to their, adding converted to that rive a partial Hank

It you have any said diverse seed the area of the being a said, any technic or disc invalid us, such the property problem of the beautions of the beaution for a William of Said Carlot and the season from the a William of Said Carlot and the season from the said to remedy sould be all druggists. Now York office, 116 rule in the Admi

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The Colonies Would Have Given up the Struggle but for French Help. The sermon at the Mass of Thanksgiving at Yorktown yest-rday was preached by the Right Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., Bishop of

the sermon was in these words:

DR. GARNEUS FAREWELL.

Advice to his Congregation Refore Taking hi

Departure for Liberia. Shiloh Presbyterian Church probably has never been more crowded than it was last evening, when the Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet delivered his farewell sermon, preparatory to his departure for Liberia as United States Minister. After the usual evening services, at which the Rev. Dr. Spaulding officiated, the Rev. Dr. Garnet read twenty verses from the twentieth chapter of the Acts, telling of Paul's farewell to the Ephesians. Dr. Garnet's voice was slightly hoarse from a cold, which, in con nection with an attack of pleurisy, will detain him here several days longer than he expected,

"You have often heard it stated," Dr. Garnet said, "that history repeats itself. The charge that Paul made to the elders seems to suit the present case exactly. Paul had labored three years among the Ephesians; your servant has

present case exactly. Paul had labored three years among the Echesians; your servant has been among you for three and twenty years. My greatest concern in leaving you is to know how the young men and women will take up the work they jound bequeathed to them by their fathers and mothers. I have heard many say. "We will miss you, your advice, and your instruction," I only reget that I shall be where it will be beyond my power to bestow my poor service to your advantage as you may desire; that I cannot assist the sick and care for the poor. I think you have been very kind to me, Whatever you may say of me when I am dead you cannot say I ever feared to belithe truth in regard to Charch or State."

Addressing the elders, Dr. Garnet hoped they would feed all the flow, not only the thrifty ones, but the weak and the poor. "Let there be no narrowness and no deceit," he continued. "Don't have more than one face under one hat that's enough for one hat to cover." He believed the congregation should get an edurated, learned, and well-speaking man for a new pastor; but he hoped it would also get a man who cauld get down on his knews anywhere, recognized the congregation anywhere and sisters?" In conclusion, Dr. Garnet said he would come back and see his friends if ne lived two years.

Dr. Soau ding then declared the pulpit vactor in the name of the Pre-shylery, and Mr. T. S. W. Titus basie Dr. Garnet farewell on behalf of the congregation.

A Deranged Wife's Imaginings and Persistent

Mrs. Harriet Smith, wife of a New York merchant, attempted to commit suicide on Sat-Upper Montelair, N. J., where she had been sent terward she cut her threat with a small penknife, severing the larynx and exposing the vocal organs. Her husband took her to Paterson,
as the quickest way to reach a deeter, and size
was treated by Dr. Hurd, at the Sisters'
Hospital. After her wounds had been dressed
she was piaced in a corect confining her bands,
but as on after the dector had self the room, and
hefore he had quitted the building, she got for
hands loose and tore the wound open. She
died in less than three minutes from stronguiation. This was atout 115 F. M. on Saturday.
She had for some time showed signs of insanity, imagining that she had been tried and
scattened to death for the murder of two men,
and that the police were after her. She was
pretty and well educated. She had been married only a year and a half. Hefore she was
married she lived at Nynck. Her madden name
was Harriet Post. She was 38 years of age.
The husband took the body of his wife to
Montelair yesterday atternoon.

Oneida Lake Fishermen Angry Over the Loss of their Nets. CANASTOTA, Oct. 14.—A bitter warfare has been going on between the fishermen on Omeida Lake and State Game Agent Dodge and Game Constable Land-

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.-The body of Augustus Brankman, a passenger on the steamer Drew on Monday

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16 .- The popular cry in the lobbles of the Capitol and of the leading hotels here is: "Linen dusters to the rear; broadcloth to the front." By linen dusters in this case are meant slouchy Ohio men; by Richmond, and will be published in the Catholic | brondcloth, the trim New Yorkers, Bostonians, World for November. The closing passage of and Washingtonians. It seems that some of the Ohio men have tired and disgusted everybody during the last two administrations by their dyspeptic meanness and utter want of good breeding. And there can be no question that President Arthur shows much inclination to-ward giving his personal business transactions a polish which the Washington Administration has been wanting for a long time. He says but very little, but what he does say is always to the point, always in excellent English, and frequently quite witty. On being asked, for instance, the other day, by an inquisitive busybody whether the slate of the Cabinet as published in New York papers was correct, he answered with a pleasant smile. " Have you read the s'ory told by one of our humorists when he was shown an autograph of his and asked to authenticate it? My answer in this case would be like his; that the authenticity of the autograph could not be doubted, 'as it was the handwriting of my most intimate friend." He then slylv alluded to the probability of Senator Jones having let the cat out of the bag.

> colder than they were before his accession to office, and there is less of the good fellow and bon rivant about him; but there is not the slightest tinge of hautiness in his demeanor. He can be seen at almost any time of the day, and is equally cordial and amiable in his conversation with those who want him as with those whom he wants. A bost of office seekers are constantly crowding Senator Jones's parlor, and Gen. Arthur treats all of them with reand Gen. Arthur treats all of them with remarkable patience and amiability, if we keep in view that, according to his own statement, he has not had four consecutive hours of sleep since he was sworn in. The distressing circumstances under which he epitered his new office, and the onerous cares and duties so suddenly fallen upon him, have evidently affected his physical condition. He has lost much of his exuberant vitality, has grown slow in his movements, and his face bears the impression of sleepless nights and overtaxed brain. Upon any person not convergent with brain. Upon any person not conversant with the circumstances of the case, Gen. Arthur would produce the idea of a man whose consti tution is full of nicotine, alcohol, or even opium. A way in which the President shows partieu-

The manners and ways of the President are

lar tact is the courtoous speed with which he disposes of his visitors. He rarely, if ever, asks his callers to sit down; but there is no rudeness in this, as he never sits down himself while conversing. His attitude is most quiet and dignified, and a slight shade of nervousness is shown only by his constant playing with some piece of paper, such as a letter or telegram. which he holds in his hand. If reports are correct he has been recently approached upon the subject of the tight money

market in Wall street and the action of Secretary Windom in connection therewith. It seems that his answer was that he did not see any indication of the stringency of money in the legitimate business transactions of the country. and that the condition of effairs in Wall street in no way concerned the Administration. Wall street transactions, according to his view, are merely betting transactions. One man bets that stocks are going up, and another that they are going down. The bet is an even one. and the Government has no business to interfere with it one way or the other. It might be just possible, with the reticence

so characteristic of him, that President Arthur

does not yet wish to divulge his future policy in regard to Wall street, and desires at the same time to give Secretary Windom liberty to act as he pleases during the short time which he has to remain in offi e. That his relations with Mr. Windom are, to say the least, extremely formal, may be seen from the following incident, which has been widely spoken of in Washington. Some two weeks ago, when the President was going to New York for the purpose of arranging his private affairs. Secretary Windom wrotasking him to let him know at what hour he intended to start, so that they might travel together and have a talk upon business matters. urday afternoon by jumping into a spring at swer, and the President started in company This note is said to have been left without anuntil an nour after Gen. Arthur had left Washngton. Whether this story be true in all its details or not, one thing is certain, and that is that it represents Washington views upon the relations of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury. The anticipatory call of the \$5,000,000 is said to have been made by Mr.

Windom without consulting the President. The process of overhauting the White House and disinfecting and "disinsecting" the furniture is rapidly progressing, and the general belief is that Mr. Jay Gould's desk will be taken out of both the White House and the Treasury Department. This is, of course, a figurative way for Washington people to express the belief that Gould will have no influence with the financial policy of the new Administration. In connection with these rumors the fight between the Herald and the World has naturally attracted a great deal of attention. The personal allusions of Mr. Gould's organ to the intimacy between Mr. Keene and Mr. Bennett; to the smashing tendency of the former in stocks and the latter in furniture, and the positive statement that the New York Polo (which is, of course, meant for the Herald) was willing to say anything whatever likely to benefit the Californian operator, have all produced here the impression that Mr. Gould is becoming nervous in regard to the future of his schemes The flasco which he made at the Ohio and Mississippi elections has naturally strengthened ly for this country, things have really changed since the time of Gould and Fisk's management purchasable statesmen. Judges, and newspa-pers is on the increase. So far here as in other pas-days follow each other, but are not sike.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.- The values of experts

Shadow as ed for Boston testay. It is reported that the Madee will said a thirty-ratie more, similar to the one said with the chad we on Theoday issi, with the shop yacht Wave, which she beat in dew York. The Wave has challenged the Mange to another race.

An Accused Letter Carrier.

Inspector L. A. Newcome of the Post Office Department arreshed better Carrier G. W. Stall of States of the Post Office Department arreshed better Carrier G. W. Stall of States of the Post Office Post Office of the Post Off

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATORE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises..... 6 14 Sun sets. ... 5 17: Noon rises. 12 51 Sandy Hook. 2 57/1007 Hearth. S 35/16th Gate... \$ 26

Arrived-Susper, Oct 16 Arrived Sussar, Oct 16
Sa Othello, Maronier, Hull
Es Arden, Elder, Naracanho Sept 20,
Sa New Y Ts, Quick, New Orleans
Sa E C Kulght, Chiefe Set, George own, D C.
Sa Wynnoke, Couch, Rich anna.
Sa Francisco St. Witchorst, Bermints Oct 13,
Sa Gamis Caste, Todd, Yokanana Jaiy 25,
Bark Rost-1, Smith Antwerp
Bark Mattia, Inperat, Lisbon,
Rick Portions, Me-quita, Operto,
Bark Compt Satore, Lanne, Pezzioll,
Rrz Cohel, Borwin, Orbilla
Bilz Swit, Johnsen, Clen negos,
Briz Erick, Worang, Baithore,
Briz A G Jewett, Reid, Gibrara.

Ss France, from New York, passed the Lizard Oct 16.or St France, from New York, passed the Lizard Oct 16, or her way to Havre.

St Indiana, from Philadelphia, at Queenstown Oct 16, or her way to Liverpool.

St Westphalia, from New York, at Plymouth Oct 16, or her way to Hamburg.

St 113 of Montreal, from New York, at Queenstown Oct 16, on her way to Liverpool.

Sa Arkenna, from Leverpool, the is of New York.
Sa Principles of the is of New York.
Sa Principles from Leverpool the is of New York.
Sa Principles from Queenstown the is, for New York.

Business Rotices.

Hupture. Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S wervices are in as much demand that he is compelled to divide his time between New York and Beston. Consultation days in New York, 251 Bosatway, Montay, Truesday and Saurday; Boston, 43 Mils st., Wennesday, Toursday, and Friday.

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Crepets.—Best quality 5-traine Body Brussels, English or American, \$1.25 ner ward, at CROSSLEY'S, 740 and 742 Broadway.

C BELL.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, 1881, Catharine J., widow of the late John Bell, at the residence of the sister, Mrs. Mary E. Bachia, 304 South 2d st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Belative, and friends are respectfully invited to attend the innersi on Tucaday, 18th inst, at 95th A. M. Remains will be conveyed to St. Authony's R. C. (hurch, the Rev. J. Murphy, pastor, Manhattan av., Greenpoint, L. Where services will be held. Interment in lamily plos where services will be need. Interference Calwary C metery.
FLEWING—In Oakville, Canada, Oct 11, Mrs. Mary Flewing, age186 years.
FLEWING—In Oct 15, 1881, James Flynn, native of Ocunity Sigo, Irriand.
Fanneral will take place from his late residence, 554 Gray St. Jersey City, Oct, 18, at 1 others.
HA NER—At Believue Hospital, Oct 16, Henry Hainer, 1881, 163 years.

HANNER—At Believue Hospital, Oct. 16, Henry Hainer, aged 63 years. Proceed 1 con. 1995 24 av. on Toestav at 2 o'clock.
Notice—Officers and members of Empire Lodge No. 64, Notice—Officers and members of Empire Lodge No. 64, No. 2005.

R. P. HIESON, Rec. Sec. No. 2005. No. 2005. No. 2005. Rec. Sec. NAPP.—On Similar Oct. 16, after a brief libror, Laura E. daughter of Jeremath L. and Hainnah Knapp, deceased.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the Hieseral Services at J.P. M. on Tuestav, 19th inst, at the residence of her brother, S. amel T. Knapp, 340 West 57th at. Friends will I lease refrain from offering thoses. ing flowers.
MILDEBERGER -On Saturday, 15th lost, Caroline
Toil, who of Thomas Mildeberger, in the 76th year of her Toil, which Thomas Middeberger, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully in, which to attend the fine her from her has resolvene. 143 West 11th st., on Theshay, 19th just, at 1 o'clock P. M. O'fillieN.—On Shanday may mang. Oct. 16. Universe Simpson G and y-univestion of John J. and Mary J. O'Brien, agent Syvars 4 minutes and 12 days.

Relatives at G. riends are respectfully invited to attend the functal from the residence of this parents. 120 Forsyth st., on Theshay, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Norice.—The incubers of the John J. O'Brien Association are hereby rothined to meet at their rooms, 63 Ludion are hereby rothined to meet at their rooms, 63 Ludion are hereby rothined.

W. T. O'BRIFN. Sec.

Sanuel English Smith, aged 20 years. SWAN -At his residence, 22 East 851 st, this city, on Sunday morning, but 10, Al road J Swan,

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